

quarrying of stone, the silk-industry. The tunny-fisheries were especially lucrative and none but Salerno and a few monasteries were given the right of free fishing. The chase was reserved to the King; if he conceded the right to hunt, a fourth of the beasts killed were his. Similarly the manufacture of silk was a state industry, and Falcandus describes the royal factories which stood at the very windows of the King's palace in Palermo.

The making and sale of salt was also a *regale*; we know of only one instance where the right to private salt pits was conceded. The forests of the kingdom were the King's, and were especially vital to his military and naval designs. From the forests of Sicily and Italy were derived the timber of his galleys; the necessity of pitch for his navy made its manufacture a jealously-guarded royal right, and the same needs of war-material, castle-building and so on, explain the State's claim to mines and quarries.

In addition to actual revenue and dues convertible into revenue, the Crown claimed and exercised the powers inherent in sovereignty everywhere in the West, to be furnished with a feudal army at need, and to be sustained by his vassals and subjects in his journeys through the

kingdom, a  
right called in feudal terminology  
"*fodrum*" and  
in our later English "purveyance."

To what purposes, then, did Roger  
II. devote  
the vast revenues which he received.  
A portion  
of his outgoings took the honourable  
form of